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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BANI-SADR'S SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS ON RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

NC071150 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Feb 7 (AFP)--Reports that the 50 American hostages here were about to be released were denied today by a spokesman of the new Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and by the Islamic "students" holding the U.S. Embassy.

But the spokesman said the prisoners "might perhaps be freed in the future."

Hostages Reportedly Moved

Paris LE POINT in French 28 Jan 80 p 28 WA

[Text] It appears that most, if not all, of the hostages are no longer being held at the U.S. Embassy which is unusually quiet since it seems that only some of the armed 'students' are staying there. The hostages have been divided into several groups and shifted to other quarters out of fear of an Entebbe-style operation or even intervention by the Iranian Government.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. PROFESSORS, LAWYERS REPORTED

LD071130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has reported by telephone that 49 American university professors and lawyers arrived in Tehran last night at their [the students'] invitation to inspect evidence of crimes in Iran of the U.S. Government and the traitorous Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Arrival of American Indian Official

LD071132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a spokesman for the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy said today that John Thomas, a representative of the American Indian Movement, AIM, has arrived in Tehran. According to the spokesman, John Thomas, who arrived in Tehran yesterday is bearing two packets of letters and gifts for the hostages from their relatives.

U.S. Delegation Barred Temporarily

NC062045 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6 (AFP)--Fifty Americans invited to Iran by the militants holding the U.S. Embassy flew into Mehrabad airport today but were barred, at least temporarily, from entering the capital, a well-informed source said.

The 50, including priests, lawyers, labor leaders, professors, Indians and blacks, were first detained in an airport lounge and then held up in customs because they did not have visas to enter Iran, the source said.

The Americans had been invited by the embassy militants to mark the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. They also hoped to open up a "dialogue of reconciliation" with the Iranians over the estimated 50 hostages held here for three months.

The militants, who took over the U.S. Embassy on November 4 to back their demand for return of the deposed shah, sent a welcoming committee to meet the arriving Americans and expressed hope they would be able to enter Tehran.

Hassan Habibi, spokesman for the Revolutionary Council, said a decision on the matter would be made later today or tomorrow morning.

Delegation Allowed Entry

NC062246 Paris AFP in English 2239 GMT 6 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6 (AFP)--Fifty Americans invited to visit Iran by the militants occupying the U.S. Embassy here were held up today at the airport for four hours before being allowed into the capital.

The 50, including priests, lawyers, labor leaders, professors, Indians and blacks, were detained by Iranian immigration officials because they did not have visas to enter, official sources said.

The Americans had been invited to mark the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. They also hoped to open up a "dialogue of reconciliation" with the militants over the estimated 50 hostages held here for three months.

They were not expected to be allowed to see the hostages.

Some of the militants who took over the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4, to back their demand for return of the deposed shah met the arriving Americans and took their baggage.

The visitors, headed by Norman Forer, a professor at Kansas University, left the airport by a back exit after waiting four hours and headed for their hotel in Tehran, the official sources said.

The program for the Americans' stay in Tehran was not immediately known, although the militants had announced their intention to show their guests "the crimes committed by the shah in the last 25 years."

BANI-SADR ORDERS RELEASE OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTER

LD070450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0332 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council held a meeting in the presence of Mr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. The various problems of the country were discussed in this meeting.

According to a PARS NEW AGENCY reporter, Mr Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran, said in response to a question concerning the 4-point plan of the Revolution Council: The members of the Revolution Council will meet the imam today and a decision will be made then.

Regarding the Revolution Council decision on the detention of Mr Naser Minatchi, the minister of national guidance, Mr Bani-Sadr said: It was ordered to free him immediately. The reporter then asked: In this case, do you mean that the Revolution Council has rejected the revelation statement of the Muslim students? Bani-Sadr replied: The decision of the Revolution Council does not involve a rejection and is not a document for releasing him; the problem is that a judge must investigate each file. We approved a constitution so that our society would have order. Thus, a judge must investigate these problems on this basis. If, after the investigation, the judge finds sufficient grounds for further judicial action he should then carry on with the prosecution. The rules should follow this course, otherwise no one will accept an appointment as a minister. It is enough that reports were read on the radio and then followed by the arrest of the accused person. Actions like this will bring sudden chaos throughout the country. A country which decides to be ruled in this way will be in danger of collapse.

The president of our country, in answering a question on whether there are any plans to stop such revelation statements, said: There is no talk of continuing the statements or not; the discussion is that in a society a human being must possess a rank which means that his rights and duties should be determined and that the law must defend these rights. This kind of work is a judicial job and the job of the political decisionmaking officials. Bani-Sadr added: I have written editorial articles about this matter twice before and I think that a nation which voted for me does not agree with this kind of behavior.

AFP Report

NC062005 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6 (AFP)--Iran's Revolutionary Council today ordered the release of the minister of national orientation, who was jailed after militants at the occupied U.S. Embassy accused him of links to American intelligence agents.

The release of Naser Minatchi was announced after a council meeting by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who had criticized the militants' attacks on the minister as a pre-emption of the judicial process.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said the order had been relayed to Ayatollah Mehdi Mahdavi Kani, leader of the revolutionary committees and also a member of the Revolutionary Council.

Mr. Minatchi was arrested (?last) night following allegations by the Islamic militants at the embassy that he collaborated with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The minister denied the charge (?but was put in Evin prison north) of the capital.

'Students' Denial of Involvement

LD071056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has stated that the students had nothing to do with the arrest and detention of Mr Naser Minatchi, that they have never interfered or will ever interfere in the executive affairs of the country and that they regard it as a mere allegation that they interfere in the government's affairs.

The students have placed at the disposal of the Prosecutor's Office documents relating to Mr Minatchi available at the den of espionage.

Beheshti on Hostages

LD061206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the secretary of the Revolution Council, this morning gave an interview to local and foreign correspondents and answered their various questions. In answer to a question as to whether he thinks the hostages will be released without the shah being returned Dr Beheshti said: I do not think so, and my belief in this regard has still not changed.

In answer to a question as to what will be the duty of the Revolution Council and that of its members after the election of the president and the formation of his government, Dr Beheshti said: Once the president has formed his cabinet and government and once the parliament has been formed the Revolution Council will no longer have any job to do.

Thus it will be dissolved with the permission of the imam, and the council's members have many duties to perform; as was the case in the past, everyone will perform his duty. We do not regard the duties we perform as merely a job; rather we regard ourselves as responsible. At this point a correspondent asked: Will you also be politically active? Dr Beheshti said in reply: Of course.

Another correspondent asked: How will the election for the National Consultative Assembly be carried out? Dr Beheshti said in reply: In Tehran everyone can write the names of 24 candidates he favors on the ballot paper. The election of individuals will be as follows: If, for example, 2 million people take part in the election in Tehran anyone winning 1 million votes plus 1 will be elected. If someone polls 1 million votes or less, the election will be held again for those who have failed to obtain the required number of votes. In this round of the election the number of candidates will be twice the number of remaining seats, and they will be the candidates with the most votes. For example, if 20 candidates obtain 1 million plus 1 votes in the first round and are thus elected, the election will be reheld for the remaining 4 seats.

ANDREW YOUNG'S OFFICE DENIES REPORTED VISIT

JN061609 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] AFP reports that Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, will leave for Algiers within the next few days for talks with Algerian officials. Political observers said that these talks will center on future U.S.-Algerian relations. Their relations have recently been lukewarm due to U.S. arms shipments to Tunisia.

In another development, AFP says that Andrew Young's office in Washington has denied Andrew Young's visit to Iran.

It is to be recalled that the U.S. NBC television network reported that Andrew Young will soon leave for Iran for talks with Iranian officials.

AZORES LEADER'S RESERVATIONS ABOUT SHAH REPORTED

LD061226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The French news agency, quoting the head of government in the Azores, which belongs to Portugal, reports: The admission of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to the Azores is contrary to the interests of the region. The city council of one of the cities which is about 50 kilometers from the capital of the Azores in its last session decided to invite him, now exiled in Panama on humanitarian grounds.

The head of government of the Azores said: If Mohammad Reza Pahlavi settles in the Azores it will become entangled with international problems to which it is completely alien.

BANI-SADR OUTLINES PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRY TO ADMINISTRATORS

LD062123 Tehran Domestic Service in Perisan 1630 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The seminar for the investigation of the problems and difficulties of management in government-administered units opened today with a speech by Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the headquarters of the hygiene research and labor-safety training center affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

According to a PARS AGENCY Report, at the outset of today's session the minister of labor and social affairs, in a speech addressed to the seminar participants, said: During the revolution first-class and second-class administrators have either fled the country or have been retired; these numbered some 10,000 persons. It is axiomatic that this change was necessary and should have taken place. You, thanks to your strong faith and hard work in this era, will undoubtedly save the country's sick and paralyzed economy to a certain extent.

In a speech that followed, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said: 2 weeks ago we met in the office of the minister of industries and mines and discussed and debated the realm's economic problems. During that meeting it became clear that our economy was beset with four problems: the problem of money and capital, particularly capital in circulation; the problem of raw materials and spare parts; the problem of management; and the problem of the social atmosphere of labor in the factory workshop.

Mr Bani-Sadr emphasized: If we want to see our industries moving, then in my opinion these four problems should be solved. He added: At the meeting 2 weeks ago, we solved--with a single resolution--the first problem; the problem of money and capital, in the hope that bank managers would be friendly to us and would act very quickly. But unfortunately, this problem has so far only been solved on paper, and consequently the problems are still with us.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: If we fail to solve these four problems and get our industries moving, we will not be able to bring about order and hope in the country. The fact that our industries are in need is indicative of the reality of the economy in the previous era--when our industries were turned into instruments for the plunder of our oil to the greatest extent possible.

The elected Iranian president added: By its very nature, a genuine industry requires that it should itself create the capital it needs and should not be pumped with money like a sick person who needs blood. Let us suppose that what the Revolution Council has approved is carried out and that the money will be put into circulation. What are we to do with these assembly industries in which we have to pay each foreign worker 100,000 rials? It therefore follows that we have to start from scratch. We should manufacture things, and while manufacturing them we should get to know their shortcomings and defects so that we will not be confronted with an economic calamity. You, as administrators, shoulder an important responsibility. The people should all be made to understand that this is not simply a question of the previous administrators having gone and you taking their places. You are called upon to treat this sickness--this administrative sickness. We have an administrative sickness and you should attempt and endeavor to find the cure for the disease. It is you who, by your leadership and work, will diagnose the nature of this sickness. Unfortunately, our leadership at work in the past 10 months has been such that it has not been explained, and even our radio, television and press have not considered these problems at all. Your work is extremely difficult. The cornerstones and foundations of our industry in the past were geared only for milking the country's wealth. Unfortunately, our industries are not the kind that have reciprocal relations [presumably meaning able to make profits and be viable]. They still exist in a scattered form and are mainly of an assembly nature. It therefore follows that by adopting this method, our dependence on foreign countries has continued.

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, next referred to other economic sectors. He said: Our other sectors, and particularly agriculture, almost do not exist. This is the result of the fact that we do not really have industries. We only have a scattering of industries. If we want to build up the country's industry, we should recognize its ills and we should build up a new industry which will stand on its own two feet. However, if in order to have an industry we should have to export more oil, then it would be better if there was no industry whatsoever. But, then, what will we do in order to solve this problem?

From the standpoint of raw materials, capital and labor relations, our industries are already beset by shortcomings. The banks are compelled to continually inject money into the sick industry which we posses. This is not correct. A healthy industry is that in which money is injected by industry into the banks. So what are we to do to see that our industry produces money to be utilized by the banks in new capital investments?

Another problem is that of management in the workshops and throughout the country. The most important quality of a manager is his worthiness. Worthiness is a thing which exists in everyone. Every man has certain merits which are his alone. So the question of worthiness is an individual matter.

The second problem is that the staff inherited from the former regime are corrupt. They do not work. Therefore the minister and manager should bring along with them from abroad two or three persons so that they can work. I think that a competent manager should not be the kind who will act in the way as happened under the former regime. He should act in such a way as to encourage others to cooperate with him and thereby make them sympathetic to him as far as is possible. It therefore follows that the competence of a manager will increase in proportion to how well he is able to do this.

The Prophet of Islam--may God's peace and blessings be upon him and his scion--enlisted all those self-sacrificing, self-denying and pious people from among the ranks of the infidels. The day he was ordained to carry out his prophetic mission all and sundry were infidels and lived in a society replete with corruption. He, too, had their dispositions and habits, but his astouding ability and competence were instrumental in enabling him to enlist from that very ambience believing individuals who would then work in harmony and unison with him.

If at present we wanted to enlist specialists who, in addition to being good worshippers--were perhaps in the habit of praying in the evening--we would have to wait months and years until we could find such people. That is impossible. It therefore follows that the task of a competent manager should be to enlist from his ambience specialists and competent persons, just as our Prophet did. Had the Prophet wanted to tell all and sundry right from the beginning to conduct the prayers of Ja'far at-Tayyar [the prophet's cousin], he certainly would not have achieved his aims. He even told the imam [Ja'far at-Tayyar]: As you are going to Ethopia, it is sufficient for you to teach them that "there is no God but Allah"; the rest should remain for later.

Therefore one should gather good talents and then, in practice, proceed along the path of Islamic aims. If, on the very first day, every manager or minister in proportion to his job had enlisted the support of those who could have subsequently assisted him, we would not have all these difficulties today from the standpoint of management, and a great many tasks would have been solved.

So we must solve these four problems which I have mentioned. The atmosphere of work, too, could be improved by two methods: First, through pushing out of the ambience in one way or another any dissenter. The other way is to foster new beliefs. Those who did this by resorting to force eventually faced decisive defeat. Perhaps one could, for a time, carry out work in this way but such efforts would, in time, be defeated.

Astounding changes took place in the economy of Stalinist Russia, but contrary to what certain people think, the Stalinist method was not entirely based on force, that is force in the ambience of work as some people imagine. This was not maintained. Proportionate with the increase in pressure, the predilection continued to wane, and today certain changes have taken place so that there is now no difference between an employer in Europe and his counterpart in Russia.

I do not wish to say that we should follow the same material rules. We should seriously and fundamentally favor the moral side and moral values of work, but this is unattainable unless our managers value work and workers and do not consider the workers as hideous and do not deem it as something shameful to sit with them, talk to them and take meals with them. By doing these things a sense of responsibility can be created among the workers and staff vis-a-vis their work, their society and the whole of mankind and engender a new ambience whose foundation should not be the giving and taking of orders, but rather a unity of thought and amicable cooperation.

Therefore we should change the economy in a revolutionary way and, simultaneous with cooperation and friendship, we should also bring about order--not like certain units which lack all order and discipline, a fact which does not tally with the revolution and which is nothing but a species of liberalism bordering on anarchy. Friendship and brotherhood should exist, but when someone embarks on disorder he should be dealt with in accordance with the regulations. Social relations are such that it would not be appropriate for a man to behave as his heart desires. Our Iranian civilization is not an economic civilization and is not a wage-hire system. The wage-hire system is not applied in our rural areas.

Marx imagined that a day would come when one could fully pass from a wage-hire system into a society of non-wage-hire laboring. But this has not happened in practice and the system under the socialist systems remains one of complete wage-hire; that is, people receive wages and work.

Continuing his speech, Mr Bani-Sadr said: We wish to build an Islamic and responsible economy. We wish to abolish the wage-hire system in the workshops and replace it with one which tallies with our traditions. This cannot take place unless it enjoys the cooperation of the workers themselves. Of course, this is not something that can take place rapidly, but it would bring about an economic, political and social order in our society. Therefore, in order to solve the problems of management in relation to work and workers, we should improve our work ambience by inviting people to work and cooperate, that is, a worker should see for himself that the workshop belongs to him, and that it is a place where his humanity comes into realization and does not cost anything. By this work you would be creating a new man, a new society and a new workers.

Pertaining to our foreign trade, the president said: The more I familiarize myself with executive affairs every day, the more I realize that this foreign trade of ours, the way it is going, does not bear solution. We ought to implement the constitution. What is wrong is that we, that is the government itself which has the monopoly of foreign trade in its hand, does not take steps to import raw materials. You, yourselves, could directly and without depending on the other sector import the materials.

One might say: Rely on yourselves since the government provides the money and the credit, too, is provided by the government and, of course, the currency is also provided by the government. But what are the middlemen doing? Under the pretext that the government in the past was not a good businessman, what things did they not do!

If the government was not crooked and it was the direct buyer, the goods would reach our hands much cheaper. By such measures, particularly under the Islamic system, production is there in order to meet man's needs.

Production is not meant to destroy; if we presume that destructive products do not exist then the main part of our assests would be spent on needed products. More than 85 percent of the industries which existed before the revolution were devoted to destructive products such as playing cards, alcoholic drinks, toys and military industries. Military industries are, of course, necessary for our society but they should not make us dependent on America and other countries. Therefore, industry should produce products that assist a human being's growth and maturity. If material is needed, big [weaving] units can be studied in order to bring prices down. You should not be forced into problems. If the level of production is sufficiently high and the country is supplied with enough material, the rest can be devoted to schools and places where the mental faculties can be trained. When products are produced to meet the needs of society and when this is achieved, you are then free. It is not necessary to collect natural resources and transform them into products and store them.

The president added: But what is management? Management needs foresight, knowledge, planning and method; ethics are also needed. If man has all these, what can that knowledge be? [as heard] If man's foresight is contradictory and its foundation is based on sovereignty over others, then this is the view that governed the monarchical system. Since nobody followed this view, the shah had to be crushed. We do not need that kind of management. That work system would paralyze us. Management foresight in an Islamic society should not be contradictory foresight. It should be a monotheistic foresight. The basis should be to bring those for and against it into some sort of harmony. With this foresight one should start working. Obviously, in the work atmosphere there is provocation. With this foresight, the provocateurs can be eliminated. In addition, a manager should have some information about marketing, production, material and the rest. Managers should make decisions and be decisive when the occasion arises. Obviously, appropriate methods are needed.

In my opinion, one of the best characteristics of a good manager is that he should be able to solve problems by himself without the help of others. That person is then considered a capable manager.

Therefore, in these seminars, these policies and industrial policy should be investigated and studied. Vital industries should be studied and, if necessary, some industries should be omitted. Meetings should be held with that aim in mind. Industry should not have profit and interest as its sole objective. Industry should meet the needs of society. A coordinating group should be formed to coordinate all industries.

Finally, Mr Bani-Sadr said: We have revolted and we should activate and develop Iran in such a way that an Islamic society can be founded. You should be the strong foundations of Iran's national existence. May God assist you in the work you have in front of you. I hope that we will be able to work alongside each other to reconstruct Iran.

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD061317 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Mansur Taraji 1 February Tehran interview with Iranian President-elect Abolhassan Bani-Sadr: "Government and Revolution Council Positions To Be Clarified"]

[Excerpts] Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, first president of the Republic of Iran, who caught a bad cold, received ETTELA'AT representative Dr Mansur Taraji at his bedside yesterday morning and gave frank answers to all his questions on domestic and foreign issues.

[Question] What factors led to Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr being voted to the presidency with a shattering, landslide victory of an unprecedented 70 percent of the nation's vote?

[Answer] You know that Islam is founded on monotheism, which has many meanings. It can mean that God is one only, but when reflected in the community, monotheism means that we should guide the community toward one identity and give it one heart, one tongue, one instinct and one conscience. On the first day, I suggested to the presidential candidates that we put aside a destructive and competitive approach to the election, that each candidate simply present the people with a statement of his manifesto and qualifications and that the community choose whichever of the brothers it desired. This suggestion was not adopted during the presidential campaign. I myself pursued an approach of monotheism, that is, the perception of the factor which would lead to unity. My success in the election proved once again in this country the theory of monotheism in Islam.

Relations With the Revolution Council

[Question] What will Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's relationship with the Revolution Council be, taking into account that he is the head of state chosen by the nation, while the National Consultative Assembly elections have not yet taken place? If the Revolution Council opposes his proposals, will this be taken to mean opposition to the views of the majority of the nation? Must the Revolution Council accept in full each proposal from the head of state?

[Answer] I must get better first, and then visit the imam of the community and hold talks with the Revolution Council. There has already been some partial discussion on this matter. There are two solutions: First, either we continue as we are until the assembly election, when legal enactments will take effect all at once, or we could form a government to run things and then, after the election, present the government to the assembly, which can indicate its preference so that a new government can be elected. At any rate, it is the votes of the nation's deputies which will count.

The People's Votes

[Question] Have the people been satisfied or not so far with all the measures and decisions taken by the Revolution Council? Did the way people voted in the recent election reflect their views as regards the Revolution Council?

[Answer] The recent vote by the people did not indicate their satisfaction with the work done by the Revolution Council over the last 10 months. If the Revolution Council wishes to continue to function until the National Consultative Assembly election, it must at least effect basic changes in its approach and methods and must even possibly change composition. At any rate, it must make decisions which are in line with the way the people voted: This is an issue which we must raise with the Revolution Council members.

The Middle Classes

[Question] What effect will Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's victory have on the ideas, the approach and the life of the middle classes?

[Answer] Certain cadres, including the doctors, engineers, intellectuals, even democrats and patriots [as published] who did not collaborate with the past regime have left the country out of fear of the behavior of certain extremist and reactionary groups, and many members of the middle class who remain here live poised between hope and fear. In the world today, a country which wishes to gain industrial, economic and political independence has need of technocrats, cadres and manpower, in whose education the nation has invested millions of tomans over many years, and whom it cannot afford to let go so easily. The election of Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has given them hope for the future, and there is one group which has even begun to return to the homeland to take part in getting the wheels of industry and the economy moving again.

[Question] What plans does Abolhassan Bani-Sadr have to secure the collaboration of this group?

[Answer] If this class expects us to sacrifice Islam for the sake of inducing them to return, that expectation is useless. We shall never abandon a genuine Islam, since the nation voted as one for the Islamic Republic.

The people must have confidence in my ability to perfect mutual understanding between the middle classes and the nation, and everyone must realize that under a genuine system of Islam they can all follow their professions or any activity freely, and participate in the reconstruction of the country.

Autonomy

On the granting of autonomy or devolution to the peoples of Iran, Dr Bani-Sadr believes: "Iranian Kurds are in no way prepared to be separated from Iran. Iranian history is based on the seven peoples, one of which is the Kurds. They are of pure Iranian stock and speak pure Persian. As for the meaning of the word autonomy or devolution, people are concerned with what this actually comprises and not the word itself. If by autonomy is meant the creation of an independent government, the Kurdish people will never accept this. But if it means that the people themselves should run local affairs, then we would agree with this. It is found in the constitution and is given the designation 'showra' [council]. Iran will never succumb to separatism. The assignment of the management of a local area to the people of that area does not necessitate taking up arms or shedding the blood of a group of innocent people."

[Question] The National Consultative Assembly elections are to take place shortly, and if the president's thoughts and deeds are not in accord with those of the Majles, the country will be paralyzed. How can the people find out which of their candidates will be in accord with the president?

[Answer] I do not put up parliamentary candidates. It is up to the people to decide for whom they will vote and whether there is to be collaboration or conflict between the president and the functions of state.

There is no doubt that if the president and the Majles are not in accord, there will be paralysis in the country's affairs and progress will be impeded.

Groups of those who voted for me are themselves to set up a preliminary congress, and they are to determine the factors governing the election of parliamentary deputies. I hope, too, that those who did not vote for me will also participate in this congress and that they will take a step along the path of total unity.

It is my hope that the first Majles of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be stronger than the first session of the national Consultative Assembly, after the adoption of the [previous] consitution.

Foreign Policy

[Question] What is the basis for the foreign policy of the first Islamic Republic of Iran? What will our approach be as regards the Arab world, particularly toward neighboring countries, and the superpowers? What will our attitude be toward Japan and Europe, particularly France, which has been less quiescent than Britain and Germany in the face of America's threats against Iran?

[Answer] If we seek to establish ourselves firmly in the country, we must have an independent policy and we should not maintain links with the superpowers.

Unfortunately, the truth is that we do in fact maintain such dependent links, and we must break them.

As for Japan and Europe, I must say that the superpowers have restricted their scope of action. We share common ground with Japan and Europe in that we are all threatened by the superpowers. They need our sources of energy while we need their technology.

If they accept the plans we put forward for the growth of our country and take part in their implementation, we can collaborate with them; as for our attitude to the Arab and Muslim countries, those countries are also being dominated and wish to be free. We must base our policy on the independence of the Muslim people.

The Problem of the Hostages

[Question] Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, what is your view of the occupation of the U.S. espionage den and the issue of the hostages? What solutions have been considered for the release of the hostages, and in general how do you see future relations between Iran and America?

[Answer] My main concern is the universal preservation of the spiritual aspect of the message of the revolution of Iran, and the spiritual and clerical face of the imam of the community. The effect of every problem and issue must be reviewed and analyzed in the light of this principle. What interpretation should be given to the world public view of the hostages issue? The meaning of the occupation of the former American Embassy and the taking hostage of members of the embassy is that we disagree with a policy based on reaching an understanding with a hegemonist power. This is an extremely important matter in contemporary Iranian history, since it is manifestly obvious that the age of American domination of Iran is over. As for the actual issue of the hostages: Were some of them spies, or not? What has not yet been made clear is that the nation of Iran is fighting not these individuals but American policy. We want American policy to change.

The imam has said the same thing, namely that American policy must change perceptibly.

On the subject of the multiplicity of decision-making centers, the first president of the Iranian Republic stated his belief in these terms:

"If these decisionmaking centers, which have disrupted the country, pay no attention to warnings, we will appeal to the people themselves to determine their fate. In my opinion, the people are wise and mature, and they know that a multiplicity of decisionmaking centers spells danger to their country's existence."

Justice Department Reform

Bani-Sadr announced: "The Justice Department must soon be reformed and thus start to function at an early date, and the Revolution Courts will be dissolved in accordance with the constitution."

Purges

"Some consideration must be given to the group of people involved in purges. I accept that there must be purges, but you cannot just tell people to go away and starve. We must create jobs for these people and keep them busy with monotheistic work."

On unemployment and the financial situation of the country, Bani-Sadr said: "Give me a little time and I shall solve the problem of unemployment at a stroke. We have a monthly surplus of $1.2 billion, and we shall expand the housing construction program across the country in the shortest possible time."

Bani-Sadr on Islam

JN062059 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1730 GMT on 6 February 1980 broadcasts an unidentified Tehran radio correspondent's 4-minute dispatch from the hotel in Tehran where guests attending the Iranian Revolution anniversary celebrations are staying. In the dispatch, the correspondent says that today, 6 February, Mohammad Abd as-Salam Bin Yaish, chief editor of THE VOICE OF ARABISM AND ISLAM, which is published in Brussels, visited Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and had a 2-hour interview with him. The correspondent says that Bin Yaish described Bani-Sadr as "an Islamic economic encyclopedia" and said that "his homeland is the homeland of Islam." The correspondent adds: "Regarding the ministers salaries, Bani-Sadr told Bin Yaish that the salaries will remain as they were at the victory of the Islamic revolution and that they will not be increased because we are in the service of the Islamic Revolution. What ruined the Islamic world was the wealth of its countries. The remainder of the correspondents dispatch cites Bin Yaish as saying that Bani-Sadr expressed his discomfort with his "luxurious" presidential offices and that Bani-Sadr remarked that he will continue to meet the public so that he can remain in touch with the public desires and needs.

MO'INFAR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU070926 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

["Iran Will Defend Her Gains"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (BTA)--Interviewed by the special RABOTNICHESKO DELO envoy to Tehran, the Iranian petrol minister and spokesman of the Revolutionary Council, Ali Akbar Mo'infar, points out that the nation-wide participation in the presidential elections in his country is unprecedented in her history. The agents of counterrevolution have tried to sabotage the elections but with no success, he says. The minister emphasizes that the Iranian people, having an absolute freedom, could elect a president and there is no doubt that Iran will march along the road of further progress.

To the question of how the Iranian economy will be developing in the future, the minister replies: "We deny the former concept that the economy should depend on petrol only. We think that the income from the petrol should be utilized solely for the needs of social development, for raising the living standards of the people." The minister points out that Iran will keep the petrol production at a level of 3 to 3.5 million barrels per diem, of which 1 million barrels will go for domestic consumption.

Iran is not afraid of the so-called U.S. economic sanctions and American threats, the Revolutionary Council spokesman says. The decision on freezing Iranian assets in the USA did not make it difficult for Iran, to the country [as received], what suffered was the U.S. prestige. The Iranian people have already proven that they would not succumb to U.S. threats despite all the difficulties.

Minister Ali Akbar Mo'infar assesses Bulgaro-Iranian relations as very good. Although last year we had to cutdown petrol production, we did not reduce the trade with Bulgaria, he says.

PREVIOUS REGIME'S POSTAGE STAMPS TO BECOME INVALID

LD061914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Starting on 11 February, coinciding with the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the use of imperial stamps will be forbidden.

Dr (Qandi), the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, in a conversation with PARS today in which he announced this, said: If after the announced date these stamps are used on an envelope, those letters will not reach their destinations and the post office officials are responsible for rejecting those letters.

The minister then said: Persons who still possess such stamps can go to post offices and exchange them for stamps of the Islamic Republic, since at present there are three kinds of stamps issued on the anniversary of the Hegira and the revolution which are ready for distribution. From now on, stamps portraying the revolution and conveying the revolutionary culture of Iran, after being approved by the stamps council, will be published. Up till now, 18 designs along this line have been approved.

BALUCHESTAN SUNNI LEADER PROTESTS 'INSULTS'

LD061615 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Radio-Television Criticized by Mowlavi Abdolaziz"]

[Text] In a telegram sent to the Revolution Council, Baluchestan va Sistan Sunnite religious leader Mowlavi Abdolaziz has criticized insults against the first four caliphs [not recognized by Shi'ite Muslims] and demanded that further instances be prevented. The text of the telegram from Mowlavi Abdolaziz reads as follows:

"With respect" It was agreed in talks between the religious and national representatives of the people of Baluchestan and Imam Khomeyni's representatives concerning the four caliphs and the companions of the Prophet that there should be no curses or insults on radio, television and the mass media. This has not been observed, unfortunately, and insults are increasing daily, causing increasing grief to Sunni Muslims.

"Would you please prevent this from happening again, in order to forestall any worry or pessimism among the people toward the government and the nation, preventing Islamic unity."

[Signed] Mowlavi Abdolaziz, leader of the Hezb-e Ettehad al-Muslemin.

KHO'INI ASKED TO CONTINUE IN CHARGE OF BROADCASTING

LD061330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, Mr Mosavi Kho'ini has been requested by the minister of health and social welfare and the undersecretaries of this ministry to continue to safeguard the fortress of the university of the Voice and Profice of the Islamic Republic of Iran [presumably reference to broadcasting's instructive role] and to continue his thorough services.

The letter from the minister of health and social welfare addressed to Mr Mosavi Kho'ini, representative of leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran Imam Khomeyni in the radio and television organization, says: Your honesty and piety in your dealings with the problems and difficulties despite all the heavy responsibilities which you have in administering and supervising the programs of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, despite all the animosities and barriers placed in your way both inside and outside that organization, and your exhaustive efforts in connection with the occupation of the U.S. den of corruption and espionage, despite all the opposition and protests both inside and outside the country with the aim of weakening the struggling spiritual leader and untiring enemy of bloodthirsty imperialism, are the cause for gratitude and praise and result in greater trust and confidence of our revolutionary society in the struggling clergy and you, personally.

The criticism, which you made of yourself with complete honesty in the Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not only does not condemn you and your colleagues but clears you from any accusation or ill-will.

The minister and under secretaries of health and social welfare congratulate Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and the struggling clergy for the existence of individuals such as you, beloved brother, who apart from being the imam's representative have spent your life following the imam's policy and the straight path of God in fighting against the great Satan of the age, America, and its domestic agents.

We expect this dear brother to continue to safeguard the fortress of the university of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to continue your exhausting services, because the slightest retreat by you will gratify the greatest desire of U.S. imperialism, the counterrevolutionaries who have sharpened their teeth and claws and the mercenaries of the great Satan.

We also request you to purge with utmost speed and with your Islamic decisiveness all those unsuitable elements in the radio and television. This is the rightful demand of the Muslim and committed poeple of Iran, and you yourself have also promised it.

Support for Kho'ini

LD061930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Following the explanations provided by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini regarding the subversion of the broadcast of the oath-taking ceremony by the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the presence of the leader of the revolution, which was broadcast from the Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night, today the employees of the Voice and Profile of Iran, Mazandaran center, sent a telegram to Tehran.

In a part of this telegram it is said: In supporting your activities and honest services in the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran we hereby announce that at this sensitive juncture the radio and television organization badly needs you. If others try to prevent in any way your revolutionary operations in reconstructing the radio and television, we condemn their activities and consider any accusation leveled at you as an accusation leveled at all the committed and Muslim colleagues in radio and television. We support your revolutionary acts wholeheartedly.

PUBLICATION PERMIT APPLICATIONS TO BE SCRUTINIZED CLOSELY

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 21 Jan 80 p 2 WA

[Text] In his talk with PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday, Eng Hasan Shahrestani, director general of domestic press and publications at the Ministry of National Guidance, once again stressed the fact that cancellation or refusal of a permit for any publication only takes place after careful scrutiny and serious study; and that there are various reasons for such cancellations, among them: affiliation with former regime; commercialism of any publication; and lack of piety on the part of its publishers. Explaining further on this point, he said that affiliation with the former regime does not merely mean collusion and cooperation with SAVAK. It also entails other cases and acts, among them, propaganda and speech in favor of the Pahlavi regime and similar other activities. These characteristics may not necessarily place a person on the black list for certain employment and jobs; but they are considered to be a negative aspect for obtaining a publication permit. Likewise, those publications wishing to start operation and production simply for commercial objectives and benefits, and trying to publicize and propagate decadent Western values will not be granted publication rights and permits. Because the existence of this type of publication at this time will tend to destroy the true values of our revolution.

He went on to say: When a publication and periodical wants to print and publish on its covers photos of indecent actresses and singers of the previous regime, it is indeed directly insulting our revolution, and cannot not be permitted to continue working in the present revolutionary conditions and circumstances. Among other important conditions and requirements for issuance of publication permits, it is to have political piety which is given a special attention and consideration by pertinent commission. This is to say that a journalist and publisher of a newspaper must clearly demonstrate a path and clear direction for himself and his publication. Being an opportunist and pretending to be something other than what a person actually is and changing constantly from one position and stand to another position and stand would belie the principle of political piety and such an individual will be rejected in our viewpoint. We respect all persons who clarify and determine their policy and political direction with total honesty. But we will not issue a publication permit to those who apply for a permit to publish scientific or technical materials and publications but later become a mouthpeice and a propaganda tool for a certain political party through their scientific publication which is not supposed to take any political stand. We will, further, prevent to the extent possible such individuals work and activities. Above points are among the most important matters that are to be carefully discussed and scrutinized by the commission on press matters; and for these reasons, no publication or application thereof will be turned down by us with sufficient grounds and proof.

MO'INFAR DENIES KEROSINE SHORTAGE, ADMITS PROBLEMS

LD061452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Station interview with Iranian Oil Minister Mo'infar; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] This morning we saw people lining up in Tehran to buy kerosine. It looked as though we are facing a kerosine shortage. On the other hand, you stated at the Revolution Council last night that we are not facing a kerosine shortage. Could I ask you, as oil minister, to explain the matter?

[Answer] I said we are not facing kerosine shortage. But, of course, I did not say that we were not facing certain problems. Whether we like it or not, we have certain problems--from the point of view of production, refining and distribution. We will rectify these problems with the help of Iranian workers and experts who are running the industry in the best manner possible despite all these difficulties. The point is that our oil reserve and our oil stock are adequate. We have an adequate level of production, despite these difficulties. But we are controlling the distribution. That is to say, we are not going to distribute kerosine in such a way as to lead to basic shortages later on. We have had many problems. We have had acts of sabotage in our oil installations. We had to carry out certain repairs on our equipment on time so as to prevent our country's investment from suffering losses in some way.

We closed down distillation unit number 70 at Abadan for a time in order to carry out repairs. Of course, the repairs have been carried out and it is ready to resume operation. But, bearing in mind that we should always be careful lest problems arising out of certain disturbances, acts of sabotage and explosions and so forth--which do occur and, of course, we immediately rush to effect repairs--but bearing all this in mind in order to prevent any problems in the future we have to control the distribution of kerosine.

This does not mean we want to greatly reduce the supply to compatriots; rather, it means providing the supply at a level to prevent unwarranted stockpiling. If we compare the quantity of kerosine currently distributed with previous years--of course, I am not referring to last year because that was an exceptional year, in which two factors contributed to reducing the level of consumption, the first and main factor being the people's cooperation and solidarity and the second factor being that the weather was not as cold as it is now--if we compare the situation with that prevailing year before last we see that the quantity of kerosine distributed in Tehran during this same month was 9.1 million liters per day.

Now, however, the amoung being distributed in Tehran is 10.4 million liters per day. The amount distributed in southern Tehran used to amount to about 5.5 million liters per day and this year has increased to 6 million liters. So you can see that we have increased the rate. But, unfortunately, these days--particularly these days coinciding with the presidential election, during which there were a great many provocations--and now that the question of the Majles election has arisen, efforts are being made from all directions to foment provocations and to create an artificial atmosphere to prove there are certain problems. I have received reports concerning these very lines that you mentioned, saying that certain counterrevolutionary elements deliberately join the long lines to show there is a shortage. Of course, these are the same people who engage in blowing up things to make trouble for our compatriot workers and who foment provocations. We have provocations of this kind in the country.

At any rate, our refineries are working well at present. Repair on our equipment has been carried out, particularly on the Abadan refinery's distillation unit number 70, which used to refine 110,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The equipment will resume operation tomorrow, God willing. In this particular matter, too, suffice it to say that, unfortunately, as a result of an explosion which occurred--of course, our brother workers immediately rushed to the scene and put out the resultant fire and repair work on the pipeline is being carried out right now--distillation unit number 70, which should have resumed operations yesterday, was delayed. God willing, we will resume work tomorrow. On the other hand, as you are aware the first phase of the Esfahan refinery came on stream several days ago and it is currently refining 75,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

AGHA JARI PIPELINE '50 PERCENT' REPAIRED

GP061455 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 6 Feb 80 GF

[Text] Regarding the explosion which took place yesterday in the oil pipeline at kilometer 12 of the Omidea-Agha Jari highway, the chief of security and of the fire station of Agha Jari has announced that 50 percent of the damaged pipe has been repaired thanks to the help and hard work of the region's workers. Complete repairs will be effected within 3 days. The security and fire station chief thanked all the workers who helped repair the damaged pipeline.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON KHORRAMSHAHR EXPLOSION

GP01508 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 6 Feb 80 GF

[Text] In connection with the explosion which took place in Khorramshahr some nights ago and caused the death of one person, the following statement was issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Abadan:

In His great name. The explosion which took place 4 nights ago near the slaughterhouse in Khorramshahr was investigated with both eyewitnesses and others who knew about it. It was determined that the victim was not a person who was passing the place at that time but the very person who had planted the bomb and was killed by the explosion. A second person who was watching him from a distance ran away after the explosion. Investigation is going on in this regard.

Statement on 'Counterrevolutionaries'

GP061527 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 6 Feb 80 GF

[Circular issued by Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr--no date given]

[Text] Recently some opportunists, remnants of the hated Pahlavi regime, have been preparing conspiracies in the education offices of Abadan and Khorramshahr, trying to lure the clean youths of these two cities. We thus ask students and parents of youths to watch their sons closely. We warn the counterrevolutionaries that their actions and conspiracies will be answered. The conspirators will be tried in Revolution Courts and will be severely punished.

[Signed] The chief of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

Death Sentence to Hoveyda's Aide

GP061745 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 GF

[Excerpt] The Islamic Revolution Court in Abadan has passed the death sentence in absentia on Yadollah (Shahbazi), an aide of the executed Prime Minister Hoveyda.

A statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Court in Khorramshahr and Abadan, reported by the PARS correspondent in Abadan, says that after 2 days of deliberations and review of the files of seven agents of the defunct Pahlavi regime, who smuggled money abroad and were proved corrupt, the said court passed the following sentences:

1. (Shahbazi), an aide of executed Prime Minister Hoveyda, has been sentenced to death. His money and the money of his first of kin is confiscated. He was convicted of opposing the Islamic Republic regime outside the country in coordination with Gholam Reza Pahlavi. He also placed the economy and funds of the oppressed Iranian people at the disposal of Israeli and Zionist officers by employing 36 Israeli officers at the Starline Company in the port of Imam Khomeyni. Further, he was an associate of Hoveyda in crimes that led to the martyrdom of many Iranians, in smuggling money abroad and in sowing corruption among the people.

Abadan Islamic Council Statement

GF061708 Abadan Iranian National Oil Company Radio in Persian 1430 GMT 6 Feb 80 GF

[Circular issued by Islamic council of Abadan refinery--no date given]

[Text] Although 1 year has passed since the Islamic Revolution, world-devouring imperialism's rotten roots have still not been completely severed. The revolutionary nation, with its holy war against imperialism, will destroy and shatter the remnants of imperialism in the country forever. The accompanying capitalists who are always [words indistinct] in imperialism, which sucks the blood of the oppressed people of our country more and more and while they are continuing their conspiracy to subvert our country. [Passage indistinct] want to divert our struggle from its original path but they do not know that our heroic nation, under the leadership of the great leader whose heart beats for the oppressed peoples of the world, is going to throw the [word indistinct] and the plunderers out of Iran forever. On the anniversary of the 15th century of the migration of His Excellency Mohammed, may God's blessing be upon him, what a great thing for us in the trench of Islam and following the prophet Mohammed's line to fight against all kinds of colonialism, violence and exploitation! What a joy it is when we see the cold faces of [word indistinct] happy from this!

We announce our support for the recent revolutionary actions of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan, which seized the property of plunderers such [name indistinct] and Naser Mavadet and ordered the death sentence for Yadollah (Shahbazi), who were exposed by the Revolution Guard brothers. We will struggle and do our best to expose any counterrevolutionary movement dedicated to violence or capitalism.

AHVAZ GUARDS DISCOVER AMMUNITION, ARREST THREE PERSONS

LD042305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Following the discovery of 10,000 rounds of hunting gun ammunition at the 40-km point on the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr highway by the operational unit of the Islamic Corps of the Revolution Guards of Ahvaz, three of the importers of these ammunition were arrested. A spokesman for the guards in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in this city this afternoon reported the discovery of a further 18,000 rounds of ammunition on the Ahvaz-Abadan road and said that along with the seizure of two Bren rifles, five hunting guns were also seized. Following the arrest of the importers of these ammunition, an investigation was conducted which made it clear that these people had been in contact with subversive and sabotage groups in the Province of Khuzestan. Further investigations are continuing, according to the operational unity of the Islamic Corps of the Revolution Guards of Ahvaz.

AHVAZ CIRCULAR ISSUED ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

GF051920 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 5 Feb 80 GF

[Circular issued by people of Ahvaz on first anniversary of the Iranian Revolution and anniversary of Prophet's birth--read at 5 February rally in Takhti stadium, Ahvaz]

[Text] 1. Today is the anniversary of the bloody Iranian Revolution and the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammed, may God's blessing be upon him, as well as the birthday of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq [sixth imam of Shi'ites], the leader of the world's Shi'ites [words indistinct]. We salute this day and commend this circular to the imam and the Islamic nation and all oppressed people of the world. [shouts of "God is great"]

2. O God, O God, today the heart of the revolution--the heart that beat for Islam and the heart of the nation that arose for Islam--is in the hospital. O God, we ask you who bestowed on us this great favor, this great treasure, to protect this heart and make the imam better than before so that we can continue the revolution. [shouts of "God is great"]

3. Since we consider the revelations of the student followers of the imam's line part of the heritage of the blood of the martyrs who are sleeping in the dust, we hereby again proclaim our support. We want them to continue their revelations in order to uphold the honor of our martyrs' clean blood. [shouts of "God is great"]

4. Today these best of Muslims, who are the tongue of the Iranian Revolution led by Imam Khomeyni [shouts of "God is great"], with their occupation of the U.S. den of spies broke down one of the bastions of imperialism, in this way glorifying the imam's line. Those authorities who oppose the continuation of the imam's line, which rejects their capitulationist line, are trying to block our brothers. We condemn them and demand their revolutionary liquidation from all pillars of the revolution. [shouts of "God is great"]

5. We demand the trial of all the U.S. elements and their hirelings, beginning with those in the den of spies now occupied by the student followers of the imam's line. We call upon the authorities to silence those people who are calling the best Muslims, who have taken responsibility for the revolution, counterrevolutionaries. Those people are descendants of Genghis Khan and Reza Khan. We demand their trial before the Revolution Court. [shouts of "God is great"]

6. The enemies of the revolution and of God and the enemies of our suffering nation who used to attack us with bayonets today have taken up the pen as the sword of the imperial executioner to slander our revolution, which is the result of the blood of thousands of martyrs. We condemn U.S. newspapers in Iran such as BAMDAD that have assumed this treacherous responsibility. We also demand its closing. [shouts of "God is great"]

7. We consider the imam's line the line of the revolution, the line of political freedom, of social freedom, of personal freedom and of freedom of beliefs. Everyone may have these freedoms, but not if they infringe upon the freedom of others. We condemn any kind of fascist attack on us. We ask that fascist elements be pursued because we do not consider them part of the Muslim nation of Iran. [shouts of "God is great"]

8. The traitorous shah was [words indistinct] all the crimes of U.S. imperialism in Iran. Our revolution, by breaking down this imperialist base, shook all the world devourers' bodies.

We demand the return of this dirty traitor and the trial of this criminal before the Islamic Revolution Court in Iran. In this way we will be putting the United States on trial and regaining the rights of all oppressed people. What God promised is right. We ask the people to say "God is great." [shouts of "God is great"]

KURDISH OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAQI REGIME REPORTED

JN062128 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[From "Today's Iraq Searches for Husayn" program]

[Text] After the signing in Algiers of the conspiratorial agreement between the deposed shah and Saddam Husayn against the oppressed Kurdish people in Kordestan, the Ba'thist information organs bragged that the Ba'thist government has managed to solve and overcome the Kurdish problem. It is to be recalled that this problem has caused great bitterness against the Iraqi rulers for their oppression and dictatorship in handling this problem. However, the fact which is being established as a result of the major events and the continuous bloody clashes in northern Iraq, refutes the false Ba'thist contentions.

O steadfast Iraqi people: This is the whole truth. We have received a full report on the situation in northern Iraq. Here is part of this report. The rest of the report will be given in subsequent casts:

At 0800 on 1 November 1979, one of our detachments shelled the mercenaries' position in Mirgah Sur, Isbil Province with RPG's, inflicting heavy losses on the mercenaries.

On 2 November 1979, the enemy launched a large-scale campaign in the areas near Mirgah Sur in search of our detachment. When the enemy forces failed to achieve their goal, they shelled the villages of (Tulah Mihri) in a barbaric manner, inflicting grave losses on the peaceful citizens.

At 1730 on 3 November, the same detachment launched an attack on the position of the enemy guarding the government work units in the (Khayro Zugan) area of Mirgah Sur, destroying the position and killing or wounding all the position's occupants, numbering 15 soldiers. Our detachment returned safely to base.

On 27 November 1979, one of our detachments, using light weapons, attacked a military position in Jubayn, Irbil Province, inflicting grave losses on the position. On the very same day, another detachment attacked the enemy positions in Mergah Sur once again.

On the same day, factions of the Peshmerga carried out several successful attacks on the enemy positions in the areas of Halabjah, Tawilah and (Bayyarah) in As-Sulaymaniyah Province. These positions sustained grave losses.

On 6 December 1979, the students and all the masses' sectors in Halabjah town demonstrated and chanted slogans against the ruling authorities and the Ba'th party and expressed support for our party and revolution. The demonstrations lasted about 2 hours. The government forces and Ba'th party agents attacked the demonstrators who, with clubs and stones, resisted the attack. The enemy forces sustained a number of casualties.

In the wake of these demonstrations, the militant masses in Tawilah, Khurmal and (Bayyarah) and nearby villages staged continuous demonstrations for several days, chanting slogans against the Ba'th government, supporting our party and revolution and tearing up the pictures of Saddam at-Takriti and the Ba'th posters.

At 1600 on 16 December 1979, one of our heroic detachments shelled the enemy positions in Dalli, 1 km from Halabjah. The enemy sustained losses in life.

On the night of 16-17 January 1979 [as heard], one of our detachments attacked the enemy position in (Bayyarah), killing 11 soldiers, injuring others and destroying several enemy vehicles.

On the same night, one of our detachments attacked the enemy position in Zamak, 1 km from Halabjah, with RPG's. Our detachment killed four soldiers.

On 17 December 1979, our detachments attacked the enemy positions in Tawilah and shelled it with RPG's, killing 13 soldiers and wounding others. The wounded were taken to As-Sulaymaniyah.

Violent demonstrations by the masses were staged in the evacuees' camp in (Behshet Sikin), near Sangar, against the authorities' oppression and arbitrary measures. The enemy used gunfire against the demonstrators, killing an innocent citizen. The masses resisted the enemy with clubs and stones, breaking the arm of the assistant security officer in the camp.

Kurdish Rebels' Attack

JN062102 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] A spokesman for the United Socialist Iraqi Party of Kurdistan has stated that three Peshmerga members attacked Capt 'Awad 'Ali in As-Sulaymaniyah market. They fired a hail of bullets at him.

The spokesman added that Peshmerga Fahmi Ahmad Namami was martyred, whereas the others managed to escape. Capt 'Awad 'Ali was taken to Baghdad for treatment aboard a special plane.

ESFAHAN COURT SENTENCES THREE TO DEATH

LD312343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Esfahan, the Islamic Revolution Court of the city put Ebrahim Fattahi, alias Haji, and Mostafa Azadi on trial. Having attended to their cases and heard their final defense, the court adjourned and then pronounced them guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God. They were condemned to death and the sentence was then carried out. They were found guilty of armed robbery from the Kuhpayeh branch of Bank Melli, carrying unauthorized Kalashnikov rifles, shooting while inside the bank, intimidating people, banditry on the Zob Ahan Motorway, and buying and selling contraband goods.

The court also attended to the case of Manushehr Bahri Esfahani, a member of the defunct SAVAK in Tehran, Mahabad and Esfahan and a member of the so-called counter-subversion committee of Esfahan. He was found guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and thus sentenced to death.

Landlord Sentenced to Death

LD312344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent in Sari, the Islamic Revolution Court of Amol after several sittings sentenced to death Mohammad 'Ali Niyasi, the well-known Amol feudal landlord. The sentence was carried out at dawn today.

Death Sentence for Murderer

LD312345 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court in Arak announced today that the trial of Hushang Maddahi, accused of murdering first Lieutenant 'Ali Asghar Nasehipur, commander of Arak gendarmerie company, ended. Having heard the evidence of seven eyewitnesses, the court found him guilty and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out last night.

5 FEBRUARY CLASHES IN NAHAVAND REPORTED

JN051443 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 5 February--Hundreds of students and teachers staged a sit-in today at the education directorate in the western Iranian town of Nahavand.

The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT reports that the sit-in came following violent clashes between the students and several armed persons. The paper says that the clashes resulted in a number of persons being injured. The sound of gunfire was reverberating throughout the town. The paper, however, made no mention of the causes of the clashes.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE ARDABIL OFFICIAL REPORTED

JN060731 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Colonel (Aqdasi), commander of the gendarmerie in the Ardabil area, has been the target of an assassination attempt. Two unidentified armed persons attacked him while he was on his way to camp. Colonel (Aqdasi) was wounded and transported to the Fatimi hospital in Ardabil, while his driver was martyred.

Colonel (Aqdasi) is undergoing a surgical operation to save his life.

More on Attack

LD061214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau and the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Colonel Aqdasi, commander of the regional gendarmerie in Ardabil city, was shot and wounded by an unknown person. His driver, Warrant Officer Amani, also received two shots and was severely wounded. His condition is not satisfactory [as heard]. As the commander of the Ardabil regional gendarmerie was leaving home for his office at 0700 today his car was fired upon from a red pickup. As a result his driver was hit by two bullets and severely wounded. Colonel Aqdasi was also wounded in the leg. He was immediately rushed to a hospital, and his leg was operated on. According to a PARS correspondent, 3 days ago a bomb planted at the entrance door of Aqdasi's home was discovered and defused before exploding. The matter is being investigated by the appropriate officials.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL SPEAKS OF KHUZESTAN'S DEVELOPMENT

LD051638 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In Khuzestan labor reserve pools will be established and the organization of these pools will be such as to help unemployed secondary school graduates so that each can find work appropriate to the time, place and local situation of the individual. The objective will be, as far as possible, to use these unemployed people in productive areas of the economy, which will help alleviate the needs of society.

This topic was discussed with the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Ahvaz by Engineer Gharavi, the new governor general of Khuzestan. He said that in the light of this objective the setting aside of one day's oil money for this province is a noteworthy matter, and some of that money would form the capital needed for the reserve pools. Referring to the increase in unemployment, Engineer Gharavi said that our means of production in society have changed and will continue to change. That is because we have a country in which projects worth several billion tumans were accomplished by foreign experts. And our own forces were at their disposal just like any other tool. Following the revolution we do not intend to carry out projects like that by, for example, placing the manpower of several thousand people at the disposal of American production.

On the topic of Khuzestan's agricultural programs, the governor general of the province explained that Khuzestan is identified with several things, the first of which is oil. However, in my opinion the power represented by people is more important, because it is these people who must remove the obstacles which delay production, culture and revolutionary potential.

Water and related technology are plentiful in this province, and through planning we should be able to use this technology in the interest of production which will produce a trend toward continuing output. Because, if production is connected with the people themselves, and if the people can live with others without dependence upon them, then it is natural that all other things will fall into place after that. And finally we will have development, order, and security.

Also on the matter of purging the administration, the governor general of Khuzestan expressed the hope that the appropriate purges will be carried out in accordance with the will of the people and in all the administrative organs of interest to the people It should be done in such a way that problems are settled in a simpler and better way. Of course, the purges should not be done for vengeance; if there is to be a purge it will be for purification and not for punishment.

On the topic of the struggle against overpricing in Khuzestan, Engineer Gharavi, governor general of the province, remarked that in the Islamic Republic there should be no hoarding in commerce. He explained that in order to struggle against overpricing and hoarding the only solution that comes to mind is that the trade association councils and the local councils should be organized in all areas so that standards will be established for the contact of consumers with producers. If we are successful, these local councils will supervise what is going on. Thus we will attain our objective.

ARMENIANS DENOUNCE DASHNAK PARTY, ALIK NEWSPAPER

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Jan 80 p 8 WA

[Text] Several Armenian families have sent to KEYHAN the letter of expose issued by the Armenian Cultural Club denouncing the Dashnak Party as an agent of American imperialism. Attached to the letter were documents citing the contacts of traitorous authorities of the Pahlavi regime, who have since been executed, with this party.

Among the documents were the following notices: Congratulations from Jamshid Amuzegar to the owner of ALIK; best wishes from Amir Abbas Hoveyda to ALIK on the opening of its new building; meeting of representatives of the "revolutionary" Dashnak Party with Carter; and news of the Lebanese parliamentary elections and its cooperation with the Falangists. It also pointed out the contact of representatives of the Dashnak Party with Carter and the fact that the U.S. President has promised to hold meetings with them in the future. Other documents were presented showing that the Dashnak Party and the newspaper ALIK are connected with U.S. imperialism. A part of this expose stated the following: "Branches of the Dashnak Party have been set up in capitalist countries to serve American imperialism and the interests of the ruling classes of these countries".

Meanwhile, several Armenian families have announced that they are willing to expose the connections of various Armenians with the former idolatrous [shah] regime, if the authorities wish.

NVOI DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S EXPECTATIONS OF PRESIDENT

TA061502 [Editorial Report TA] Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 February broadcast a commentary which said: During an official ceremony Mr Bani-Sadr received his presidential order from the leader of the Iranian Revolution. In this order the Imam appointed Mr Bani-Sadr as the president and pointed out the duties of the new president which should be carried out according to the constitution, and called on the people to cooperate with the new president. After receiving his order Mr Bani-Sadr also made some remarks and called for unity and understanding among the people, and for economic opportunities for all the people. The people expect that the new president will be the guardian of the constitution and the people's right, and if he sincerely takes steps in this direction, without doubt he will enjoy the people's support.

[The text of the news report follows] And now we draw your attention to one news report. Arriving reports indicate that the president of Panama, a country in which at present the deposed shah is residing, has had unofficial contacts with Iran's representatives. The envoys of the Panamanian president have proposed a formula for resolving the problem of the American hostages. According to reports this problem is being reviewed with the participation of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and also Bruce Laingen, charge d'affaire of the United States Embassy in Iran, who right now is staying at the building of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Laingen has been given the opportunity to establish telephone contact with Washington. It is said that allegedly it has been declared on behalf of the United States to Iranian authorities that the United States does not intend to impose an economic blockade against Iran because it is hopeful of a positive solution to the problem of the hostages.

It has been reported from these same sources that members of the deposed shah's family, who have taken asylum in European countries have established certain groups of mercenaries in order to penetrate into Iran. Some individuals of these mercenary groups are getting the necessary instructions and training in Israeli territory to carry out subversive acts in Iran. According to reports the deposed shah has allocated huge sums from his plundered funds to employ [word indistinct] mercenaries, and for their training.

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